UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/870,620	05/31/2001	Scott J. Broussard	AUS920010262US1	1774

35617 7590 09/09/2004

CONLEY ROSE, P.C.
P.O. BOX 684908
AUSTIN, TX 78768

EXAMINER	
BONSHOCK, DENNIS G	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2173	

DATE MAILED: 09/09/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/870,620	BROUSSARD, SCOTT J.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dennis G. Bonshock	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 May 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-17* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-17* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Final Rejection

Response to Amendment

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed on record in the file: Amendment A as received on 05-17-2004.

Claims 1-17 have been examined.

Status of Claims:

2. Claims 1, 3-10, and 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson, *Java Foundation Classes*.

3. Claims 2 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson, *Java Foundation Classes*, and Guha, patent #6,005,588.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 3-10, and 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson, *Java Foundation Classes*.

6. With regard to claim 1, Nelson teaches, a software component that creates a graphical representation of a object, where a graphical representation is rendered, comprising text and other displayable content (see page 694 and 697), an application program creating a graphical representation under an

operating system (see page 20 paragraph 1 and page 39), a second software component adapted for drawing text (see page 472), and this second software invoked to draw text using only visual attributes, i.e. static text (see page 472). Nelson further teaches on page 78, UI class having separate groups of code to get the look-and-feel, and to draw the text, it teaches a UI class that doesn't know what the text control contains or what the contents should look like, but uses getDocument() or getStyledDocument() methods. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nelson that the JtextField and Jlabel components could be combined, to allow for one components to handle the look-and-feel and one component to handle the displaying of the text.

7. With regard to claims 3 and 12, which teach the first software component used in a graphical representation of an object, Nelson teaches, on page 694, a graphical representation of the text, and further teaches on page 472, and on page 78, a second software component used to draw the text defined by another software component where the second software component is not aware of what text it contains or what it looks like.

8. With regard to claims 4 and 13, which teach the first software component being adapted to support undo and redo editing of the text content in the graphical representation of the object, Nelson further teaches, on page 696, text being inserted or removed from a JtextField.

9. With regard to claims 5 and 14, which teach the object being part of a graphical interface associated with the application program, Nelson further

teaches, on page xxv, Java Foundation Classes, which Swing (JtextField and Jlabel) is, help programmers make their GUIs slightly faster than before, and help functionality and appearance.

10. With regard to claim 6, which teaches the application program written in Java programming language, Nelson further teaches, on page xxv, Java Foundation Classes, which Swing (JtextField and Jlabel) is, help programmers make their GUIs slightly faster than before, and help functionality and appearance.

11. With regard to claim 7, which teaches the first and second components comprising a Java virtual machine of Swing application program interface, Nelson further teaches, on page 81, Java Foundation Classes, which Swing (JtextField and Jlabel) is, Accessibility *Application Programming Interface* (API) is to make it easy for programmers to make their applications work with access technologies that can sit on top of the *Java Virtual Machine.*

12. With regard to claim 8, Nelson teaches, an application program running under an operating system (see page 20 paragraph 1 and page 39) comprising: a software component the creates a graphical representation of a object, where a graphical representation is rendered, comprising text and other displayable content (see page 694 and 697), a second software component adapted for drawing text (see page 472), and this second software invoked to draw text using only visual attributes, i.e. static text (see page 472). Nelson further teaches, on page 78, UI class having separate groups of code to get the look-and-feel, and to draw the text it teaches a UI class that doesn't know what the text control

contains or what the contents should look like, but uses getDocument() or getStyledDocument() methods. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nelson that the JtextField and Jlabel components could be combined, to allow for one component to handle the look-and-feel and one component to handle the displaying of the text.

13. With regard to claim 9, which teaches executing comprising creating a label upon the display absent any text, Nelson further teaches, on page 473, creating a label that is absent text.

14. With regard to claim 10, which teaches executing comprising creating a border upon the display absent any text within the border, Nelson further teaches, on page 697, paragraph 2, creating an EmptyBorder on the display.

15. With regard to claim 15, which teaches using a second software component (as shown supra) to establish an appearance and behavior of he object being independent on the operating system, Nelson further teaches, on page 43, "metal" which gives Swings universal Look-and-feel.

16. With regard to claim 16, Nelson teaches, teaches the appearance an behavior of he object being independent on the operating system (see page 43), a windows based operating system (page xxvii), an application program running under an operating system (see page 20 paragraph 1 and page 39) comprising: a software component the creates a graphical representation of a object, where a graphical representation is rendered, comprising text and other displayable content (see page 694 and 697), a second software component adapted for drawing text (see page 472), and this second software invoked to draw text using

only visual attributes, i.e. static text (see page 472). Nelson further teaches on page 78, UI class having separate groups of code for getting the look-and-feel, and for drawing the text, it teaches a UI class that doesn't know what the text control contains or what the contents should look like, but uses getDocument() or getStyledDocument() methods. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nelson that the JtextField and Jlabel components could be combined, to allow for one component to handle the look-and-feel and for one component to handle the displaying of the text.

17. With regard to claim 17, which teaches a peer component for redirecting a memory call to invoke text drawing methods of the second software component rather than text drawing methods of the first software components, Nelson teaches, on pages 694, 697, 472, and on page 72, a system for drawing text where one component can define attributes of an item and the actual displaying of the item can be implemented by another item. It is, however a design choice, an item could just as easily be given attributes and drawn by the same software component.

18. Claims 2 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson, *Java Foundation Classes*, and Guha, patent #6,005,588.

19. With regard to claims 2 and 11, which teach the operating system assigning text drawing placed in a buffer and the buffered text edited prior to being drawn, Nelson teaches the system for defining and displaying text using separate components (as rejected supra), but doesn't teach assigning text

drawing placed in a buffer and the buffered text edited prior to being drawn. Guha teaches a system of rapidly displaying text as did Nelson but further teaches, in column 2, lines 14-45, placing characters in a bitmap in memory, where there pixels are combined into lines to reduce the amount of memory space required to store. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nelson and Guha before him at the time the invention was made to modify the system for defining and displaying text using separate components of Nelson to include the buffer and editing before being displayed, as did Guha. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this greatly improves the speed and memory usage of displaying text.

Response to Arguments

20. The arguments filed on 05-17-2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Reasons set forth below.

21. The applicants' argue that Nelson doesn't teach defining attributes of the text without drawing the text.

22. In response, the examiner respectfully submits that Nelson teaches on page 78, UI class having separate groups of code to get the look-and-feel, and to draw the text. It teaches a UI class that doesn't know what the text control contains or what the contents should look like, but uses getDocument() or getStyledDocument() methods. The applicant has further admitted on page 11 of their response, that separate groups of swing based code can be used for setting the look and feel of a displayed object and for drawing text within or upon the displayed object.

23. The applicants' argue that the JtextField component cannot be used for defining the visual attributes of a text string without also drawing the text string.

24. In response, the examiner respectfully submits that Nelson teaches on page 695 that there is a constructor that is able to transfer a complete document (with defined text) from on text component to another. It is further shown that pages 73 and 75, teach the limitation of one software component for defining and one software component for drawing the actual text, whether or not these components are JtextField and JLable or not. The applicant has further admitted on page 11 of their response, that separate groups of swing based code can be used for setting the look and feel of a displayed object and for drawing text within or upon the displayed object.

Conclusion

25. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

26. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

27. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G. Bonshock whose telephone number is (703) 305-4668. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

28. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

29. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

8-31-01
dgb

RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2173